



## Annex I.c : Programme for the control and eradication of Classical Swine Fever or African Swine Fever submitted for obtaining EU cofinancing

Member States seeking a financial contribution from the European Union for national programmes of eradication, control and surveillance shall submit online this application completely filled out.

In case of difficulty, please contact [SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu](mailto:SANTE-VET-PROG@ec.europa.eu), describe the issue and mention the version of this document: 2015 1.01

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- 7) For simplification purposes you are invited to submit **multi-annual programmes**.
- 8) As mentioned during the Plenary Task Force of 28/2/2014, you are invited to submit your programmes in **English**.

**Submission Date**

Friday, November 20, 2015 10:45:26

**Submission Number**

1448009128498-7101



# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## Identification of the programme

Member state : ROMANIA

Disease : Classical swine fever

Species : Domestic pigs and wild boar

This program is multi annual : no

Request of Community co-financing for year :

2016

# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## A. Programme Information

### 1. Contact

Name : DRAGAN NICOLAE

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Your job type within the CA : consilier

Email : [dragan.nicolae@ansvsa.ro](mailto:dragan.nicolae@ansvsa.ro)

## 2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease

Provide a concise description of the following indicators :

- Number of serologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year
- Number of serologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- Number of virologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year
- An assessment of the evolution of the indicators along the years is requested as well as obstacles and constraints identified that hamper the progress of eradication.

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to official statistics, on the 31st of December 2014 in Romania there was a number of 4,241,705 domestic swines, from which:  
1,999,681 pigs in 362 industrial commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments,  
29,130 pigs in 1077 commercial pigs establishments type A, and  
2,212,894 pigs in 674,730 non-commercial pigs establishments (non-professional holdings, also known as backyards farms of rural population, where pigs are reared for self-consumption).

The number of game-funds is 2147 having a hunting area size of 219.884 square km in which there are 77523 wild boars. Typically, the density of feral pigs is under 1 individual per square km.

Number of serologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year = 50. (in year 2014=105)

Number of virologically positive domestic pigs compared to previous year = 0.(in year 2014=0)

Number of serologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year = 3.(in year 2014=6)

Number of virologically positive wild boar/feral pigs compared to previous year = 0.(in year 2014=0)

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

In year 2014: tissues samples (organs and blood) collected from 240318 domestic pigs were tested in the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (CSVFSL) or the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) -which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for classical swine fever (CSF) by serological and virological analysis. All the samples analyzed by serological and virological tests ELISA and RT-PCR had negative results (7567 samples by RT-PCR and 231580 by ELISA).

In year 2014: tissues samples (organs and blood) collected from 16773 wild boars were tested in the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (CSVFSL) or the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) -which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for classical swine fever (CSF) by serological and virological analysis. All the samples analyzed by serological and virological tests ELISA, IFD and RT-PCR had negative results (14259 by ELISA, 8135 by RT-PCR and 16521 by IFD).

In 2010: were performed 8557 ELISA tests, 2962 IFD and 534 RT –PCR tests. The methods are accredited and are performed in the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (CSVFSL) or the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) -which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for classical swine fever (CSF). No positive result for virological tests was found.

In 2011: were performed 7385 ELISA tests, 10387 IFD and 2016 RT –PCR tests. The methods are accredited and are performed in the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (CSVFSL) or the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) -which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for classical swine fever (CSF). No positive result for virological tests was found.

In 2012: in the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (CSVFSL) or the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) -which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for classical swine fever (CSF) were performed serological and virological samples (organs and blood) collected from 11000 hunted wild boars. No positive result for virological IDF and RT-PCR tests was found.

In 2013: in the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (CSVFSL) or the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) -which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for classical swine fever (CSF) were performed serological and virological samples (organs and blood) collected from 14208 hunted wild boars. No positive result for virological IDF and RT-PCR tests was found.

In the given epidemiological context, since 2007, Romania has drawn up Programmes of monitoring, control and eradication of CSF, approved annually by the European Commission, which included:

- the plan to eradicate the CSF in wild boars;
- plans for the emergency vaccination against CSF in wild boars for years 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011;
- a plan for the emergency vaccination of domestic pigs kept in large commercial pigs establishments that are veterinary approved, with marker vaccine (applied until April 2008);
- a plan for the emergency vaccination of domestic pigs kept in non-professional holdings, with live attenuated conventional vaccine (applied in December 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009).

### 3. *Description of the submitted programme*

# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Provide a concise description of

- The programme with its main objective(s). In case of a long time strategy, interim objectives for each year should be specified.
- Target population
- Main measures : active/passive surveillance in holdings, active/passive surveillance in wild boar-feral pigs, vaccination in holdings, vaccination of wild boars-feral pigs, monitoring efficacy of vaccination, eradication measures
- Areas of implementation of the programme

(max. 32000 chars) :

The monitoring and control program in 2016 is applied all over Romanian territory. The veterinary surveillance of domestic and wild pigs by clinical, anatomopathological and laboratory examinations is applied all over Romanian territory.

The program are to be carried out taking into account the following aspects:

- the European legal provisions on the implementation of monitoring and control measures;
- the existing types of domestic pigs rearing systems, with many non-professional holdings and industrial commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments and commercial pigs establishments type A or other kinds of holdings ;
- the control the pigs' movements from non-professional holdings;
- the absence of CFS cases in swine populations during October 2007-present;
- low density of wild boars population, less than 1 head per square km.

## 1. NON-PROFESSIONAL HOLDINGS

### 1.1. Clinical Surveillance:

The clinical surveillance is carried out by the free-practice veterinarian whenever the owner requests him/her to investigate the cases of ill or dead pigs or any time the pig is moved, when he/she has to issue the veterinary health certificate(★).

The free-practice veterinarian is responsible for carrying out the mandatory clinical inspections during the period between February-April and September –October. The methodological norms for the application of the National Strategic Program specify at point 51 that, the Inspections within the non-professional holdings (registered in the national holding Register) are programmed to be carried out in two campaigns, respectively during the period between February-April and September –October. The purpose of the inspections is to unitarily perform the passive surveillance by detecting the animals with clinic signs of transmissible diseases in swine, and to link the number of the inspected animals and with the livetsocks registered in the National Data Basis, to register the events which were not notified but were declared by the owner during inspection, complying and applying the legal provisions.

In conformity with the procedure „THE CARRYING OUT OF THE ANIMAL INSPECTIONS IN THE NON-PROFESSIONAL HOLDINGS PS-01-DEIIĂ code, Edition 1 Revision 3, chapter 5.1.3, the free practice veterinarian inspects swine from non-professional holdings and complete the inspection sheet for classical swine fever. In case of detecting sick animals, there are completed additionally, the inspection sheet and the tabl attached to it. The purpose of the inspections is to unitarily perform the passive surveillance by detecting the animals with clinic signs of transmissible diseases in the existing swine from holdings, during a defined period, and to link the number of the inspected animals with the livestocks registered in the National Data Basis.

### 1.2. Serological Surveillance

#### 1.2.1 Passive serological surveillance

- for antibodies detection for classical swine fever by ELISA tests on blood samples taken from all sows that have aborted.

The main characteristics for the passive surveillance of domestic swine include:

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

- the monitoring of sick, dead, emergency slaughtered swine,
- the sows which have aborted and the collection of samples,
- the carrying out of official clinical inspections in non-professional holdings,
- the clinical examination before the certification of swine movement.

### 1.2.2. Active serological surveillance(\*\*).

The active surveillance is carried after inspections of the holdings in the period February-April

The active surveillance is carried out during June-July

Samples for the detection of antibodies to classical swine fever by ELISA tests will be taken from holdings with porcine animals in order to perform the surveillance of non-professional holdings situated in locations within a zone of 3 km around the commercial industrial holdings, in locations which are situated in an area of 3 km along the Romania land border with Ukraine and Serbia and around the border crossing points between Romania and Moldova and from pig holdings, samples will be randomly taken from locations chosen from each and every county according to the prevalence of 5% and a confidence of 95%..

For the implementation of CSF Programme, there shall be submitted by service Note a list of established localities (SIRUTA code) included in the active surveillance programme and guidelines regarding the use of electronic application denominated „CSF campaign”. The application specifies step by step the method of sampling from each pig from the holding, by the official or the free practice veterinarian. The application generates automatically, randomly, for each locality applying the principle of 95% confidence and 5% prevalence, the holdings, which, there shall be collected samples from In swines, from each selected holding, there is applied the principle of 95% confidence and of 5% prevalence to the number of pigs

### 1.3. Virological Surveillance

Passive virological surveillance, targeted on ill pigs, died pigs, killed pigs (urgently slaughtered) and sows that have aborted:

- It is performed through PCR tests on organ samples collected from died pigs, killed pigs having clinical signs that could be assigned to CSF.
- It is performed through PCR tests on blood with EDTA samples collected from pigs having clinical signs that could be assigned to CSF and from sows that have aborted.
- It is performed through PCR tests on abortions.

(\*) In any of the mentioned situations, free-practice veterinarian, authorized in accordance with the legal provisions, will fill in an Inspection Form, will try to identify the possible sick or dead animals and will request information relating to possible changes in health status or the possible evolution of certain diseases in pigs. Inspection forms will be filled in during the checks of any type of commercial establishments and non-professional holdings. If an authorized free-practice veterinarian finds sick or dead animals with clinical signs that could be assigned to classical swine fever, he/she shall take samples for specific laboratory tests, shall immediately notify the CSVFSD and shall immediately apply the legal measures. Prior to applying the official measures, CSVFSD has to verify if the notification of free-practice vet, the first epidemiological information and the laboratory tests results justify continuing the official activities, as that the official veterinarian to complete the epidemiological inquiry and to take official samples in order to clarify the situation.

(\*\*) Sampling and testing of samples for the detection of antibodies to classical swine fever by ELISA tests is carried out during the active surveillance the non-professional holdings.



## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 2. COMMERCIAL PIGS ESTABLISHMENTS TYPE A or other categories of legal farms

#### Surveillance in commercial pigs establishments type A

At 31 December 2013 Romania there were 713 commercial pigs establishments type A.

Live pigs, meat and meat products, originated from this kind of farms, are marketed only in Romania.

#### 2.1. Clinical surveillance is carried out by:

The free-practice veterinarian when the owner requests the certification of the movements.

The free-practice veterinarian who is responsible for filling in the Clinical Inspection Form, once a semester, according to Decision 106/2002/EC.

#### 2.2. Serological Surveillance

##### 2.2.1. Passive serological surveillance

- for antibodies detection for classical swine fever by ELISA tests on blood samples taken from all sows that have aborted.

##### 2.2.2. Active serological surveillance

Is performed for antibodies detection for classical swine fever by ELISA tests on blood samples taken as follows:

the active - serological surveillance includes all sows, all boars and a part of other rearing categories (there is applied the principle of 95% confidence and of 5% prevalence to the total number of pigs) excepting the piglets

#### 2.3. Virological Surveillance

Passive virological surveillance, in order to perform PCR tests:

- a) the organs samples are taken (but not from more than 10 pigs of each concerned pig category);
- b) the blood with EDTA samples are taken from sick pigs with clinical signs that could be assigned to classical swine fever and from sows that have aborted;
- c) the organs samples are taken from dead pigs that show clinical signs or lesions that may be attributed to classical swine fever, regardless of mortality rate;
- d) from all abortions;

Sampling and testing of samples for the detection of antibodies to classical swine fever by ELISA tests are performed by the free-practice veterinarian during the active surveillance of commercial holdings TYPE A or other categories of legal farms, in June.

### INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL VETERINARY APPROVED PIGS ESTABLISHMENTS

#### Industrial commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments

At 31 December 2014 Romania there were 362 commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments.

The main measures applied in these establishments aim at:

- ensuring health assistance, general rules of biosecurity based on specific procedures in relation with the specific of the industrial commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments, in order to prevent dissemination pigs' diseases;
- marketing of live pigs in approved slaughterhouses or to the non-professional swine holdings for immediate slaughter or to breeding and fattening.
- control of movements through the compulsory identification, documentation for movement and health certification.

#### 3.1. Clinical Surveillance is carried out by:

The free-practice veterinarian when the owner requests the certification of the movements.

The official veterinarian who is responsible for filling in the Clinical Inspection Form, once a semester, according to Decision 106/2002/EC.

#### 3.2. Serological Surveillance

##### 3.2.1. Passive serological surveillance

- for antibodies detection for classical swine fever by ELISA tests on blood samples taken from sows that

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

have aborted over the average abortion rate of every exploitations. The abortion rate is calculated by every animal during the elaboration of biosafety programme.

### 3.2.2. Active serological surveillance (★)

Is performed for antibodies detection for classical swine fever by ELISA tests on blood samples taken as follows:

- sample will be taken from all pigs categories within reproduction, growth and fattening establishments, ensuring the prevalence of 5% with 95% confidence, reported to the whole livestock.

### 3.3. Virological Surveillance

#### 3.3.1. Passive virological surveillance

The main characteristics for the passive surveillance of swine from industrial commercial holdings include the monitoring of sick, dead pigs, (when the normal rate of mortality is exceeded), emergency slaughters, aborting sows (when the normal rate of abortions is exceeded), sampling, carrying out official clinical inspections, and clinical examination before the certification of swine movement.

a) When the number of dead pigs exceeds the rate of daily mortality\*, the organ samples will be taken for PCR testing.

b) Sampling from pigs with clinical signs that can be attributable to classical swine fever and from sows that were aborted when their number are over the average rate of ill in each farm: -blood on EDTA for PCR testing

c) Organs samples for PCR testing will be taken from dead pigs who presented clinical signs or lesions that may be attributed and to classical swine fever, regardless the mortality rate.

d) Abortions -for PCR tests.

(★) Sampling and testing of samples for the detection of antibodies to classical swine fever by ELISA tests are performed by the official veterinarian during the active surveillance of commercial holdings, in June and July.

(\*\*)The daily rate mortality is calculated dividing the number of pigs, which died in the respective day in the same house, to the number of existing pigs in the house and the result being multiplied by 100. Each establishment has also calculation for mortality rate for a monthly and a production cycle.

## 4. MEASURES FOR THE WILD BOARS POPULATION

In the strategic program, in the previous programs approved by the Commission Decision for the period 2007 – 2014, and in MMAP regulations, there is specified that, all hunted, dead, and wounded wild boars must be tested. Every year, there have been registered progresses up to 67, 20% wild boars tested out of the total of hunted pigs (2014 - 2015 hunting season). There is a request for missions, in order to increase the Member States awareness, regarding that, the classical swine fever virus does not exist and does not circulate in domestic swine and wild boars.

- the census of wild boar population, on age and sex, their densities distribution in each game fund, their mortality and migration;
- the organization of additional hunting sessions, out of the regular hunting seasons;
- the retention of the hunted wild boars while awaiting the results of laboratory tests;
- the compliance with the conditions of carrying out the evisceration and disposal of animals;
- the ensuring of sampling the hunted, dead, injured wild boars;
- the organizing and ensuring that the collection centers for the processing of wild game are operating, are having their own fixed or mobile refrigeration spaces, are equipped with refrigeration aggregate storages for wild game destined to own consumption;
- the assessment of health status of wild pigs in each hunting found within the county, based on a solid viral and serological surveillance of the hunted, dead, injured wild boars and on a proper epidemiological evaluation of results;



## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

- the applying of communitarian legal provisions, in the event of virological positive results in the territory and, when appropriate, the application of emergency vaccination programs, in areas considered as infected.

### WILD BOARS SURVEILLANCE

The objectives are the epidemiological monitoring. In order to achieve this objective, the samples will be collected from wild boars hunted in hunting seasons throughout the year 2016 and hunted in additional hunting seasons, as well as from wild boars found dead, injured, they are to be subject to serological and virological examinations.

The samples will be examined within the County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories (CSVFSL) or the Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) -which is the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for classical swine fever (CSF).

#### 4.1. Serological Surveillance

in the strategic program, in the previous programs approved by the Commission Decision for the period 2007 – 2014, and in MMAP regulations, there is specified that, all hunted, dead, and wounded wild boars must be tested. Every year, there have been registered progresses up to 67, 20% wild boars tested out of the total of hunted pigs (2014 - 2015 hunting season). There is a request for missions, in order to increase the Member States awareness, regarding that, the classical swine fever virus does not exist and does not circulate in domestic swine and wild boars.

Samples of serum or thoraco abdominal fluid will be taken from all hunted wild boars regardless of age. The samples collected for the serological examination shall be accompanied by a twin sample collected from the from the same animal, for virological tests. The following serological tests are used:

1. ELISA for antibody detection on samples of serum or liquid thoraco-abdominal;
2. virus neutralization in case of ELISA positive result on samples collected in game-found where no vaccination was made.

The interpretation of serological results of any positive samples will be made taking into account the history regarding the vaccination against classical swine fever in the hunting grounds and the age of the animal in relation to the last vaccination, or the possible detection of maternal antibodies.

#### 4.2. Virological Surveillance

4.2.1. The RT-PCR for detection of viral genome is performed, on samples taken from:

- a) all wild boars found dead. In the hunting season 2014-2015, at national level, a number 33 wild boars were found dead from other causes than PPC and PPA. For 2016, in conformity with the provisions of ANSVSA President Order no. 79/2008, with further completions and modifications, regarding the internal notification and the official declaration of some transmissible animal diseases, for each wild boar found dead-there shall follow the monitoring of traceability of the taken actions and of the documents. ;
- b) all hunted wild boars, regardless of age.

4.2.2. Immunofluorescence assay on samples from all animals referred to in paragraph 1 (a) and (b)

4.2.3. Virus isolation test on cell cultures shall be carried out in each and every case with positive result on IFD or RT-PCR.

For virological tests the following sample will be collected:

- organs: spleen, tonsil, lympho-ganglion;
- breastbone.

## 4. Measures of the submitted programme

### 4.1 Organisation, supervision and role of all stakeholders involved in the programme

# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## Describe

- The competent authorities (CA) involved in the implementation of the programme and their responsibilities
- Other stakeholders involved in the implementation of the programme, their role and their communication channels with the CA.

(max. 32000 chars) :

1. The National sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (NSVFSA) is the Romanian central veterinary authority responsible to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Programme. NSVFSA is responsible for the funds allocation to cover the needs in emergency situations and the costs of killing or slaughtering of pigs, removal and processing of dead bodies, carcasses and contaminated materials, in accordance with the law.

At the territorial level, the veterinary authorities responsible for the application of the Program are all the 42 County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Division, including Bucharest, (CSVFSD).

At the national level, is acting the Network of Classical Swine Fever, in accordance with the legislation, under the coordination of the Director of Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety General-Directorate, within NSVFSA.

2. The Institute of Diagnosis and Animal Health

a) establishes the strategy of County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, including Bucharest, (CSVFSL) with regard to the diagnosis of classical swine fever;

b) coordinates the activity of diagnosis of classical swine fever;

c) draws up the epidemiological reports based on interpretation of results concerning classical swine fever;

d) through the National Reference Laboratory cooperates with the Community Reference Laboratory for Classical Swine Fever.

3. The Institute for Biological Products Control and Drugs Veterinary Usage

a) provide consultation regarding biological products used for immunisation against classical swine fever in Romania and, in case of need, for emergency vaccination in feral pigs;

4. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

a) elaborates the strategy of domestic pigs rearing systems in Romania;

b) apply the measures disposed by NSVFSA in zootechnical farming systems in order to reduce the risk of occurrence and spread of classical swine fever;

c) advises and trains animals' owners in order of correct implementation of biosecurity general rules for preventing the risk of occurrence and spread of animal diseases;

5. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Changes

a) maintains the population of wild boars in number and areas of reasonable limits, by approving additional hunting sessions, off-season of hunting, in order to support the program of disease eradication;

b) provides, through personnel of hunting-funds (gamekeeper), the sampling and sending of samples to laboratories in order to assure the CSF control by laboratory surveillance and diagnosis of african swine fever, in accordance with the approved programs for sampling and evaluation of post-vaccine immunity;

c) keeps in function the system of collecting, transporting and neutralization of dead bodies, products and by-products derived from meat of domestic and wild pigs;

d) make decisions, together with the Ministry of Health, the conditions of animal farming in cities and municipalities;

6. The Territorial Forest and Hunting Inspectorate

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

- a) make available to County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, including Bucharest, (CSVFSL) the cadastral-survey of wild boar populations, the geographical coordinates of hunting funds in order to establish the GIS maps;
- b) monitor and evaluate the density of wild boar populations within the Romanian hunting-funds;
- c) monitors and controls the implementation of the gamekeepers responsibilities;
- d) cooperate with County Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Laboratories, including Bucharest, (CSVFSL), for the implementation of the CSF Programme;

### 7. Ministry of Public Finances

- a) provides the necessary funds for the implementation of the CSF Programme;
- b) acts, through the National Customs Authority, at the Romanian border crossing points, for the information of passengers on some veterinary restrictions arranged as a result of classical swine fever.

### 8. The Ministry of Internal Affairs

- a) coordinate, within the National Committee for Emergency Situations, the eradication measures of CSF disposed by the National Disease Eradication Center;
- b) provide, through County Committee for Emergency Situations, including Bucharest, at the Local Disease Eradication Centers, including Bucharest requests, the necessary support to quickly organize the Intervention Centers in Territory, as close as possible to the outbreak;
- c) apply at Romanian border crossing points, along with custom authorities, the disposals of National Disease Eradication Center;
- d) participate with specialized personnel to perform the prophylactic measures, as follows:
  - o assure, along with inspectors from National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, in accordance with article 4. of Government decision no. 331/2009, fixed and mobile teams for control of live animals movements, meat products and by-products, as well as other substances and materials which can carry the virus to/ from the outbreak in the protection zone and the surveillance zone;
  - o provides support for the implementation of all restrictive measures ordered by the National Disease Eradication Center;
  - o provide support to the competent sanitary veterinary and food safety authorities in identifying and dissuading the illegal slaughtering of animals and illegal trade with live animals, products and by-products of pig meat, in unauthorized places;
  - o provide the link with the County Committee for Emergency Situations, including Bucharest, which coordinate and support the implementation of the measures imposed in the territory and how all the factors involved in disease eradication perform these activities.

### 9. The Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure

- a) participates in the determination of the routes and provides support in giving indications and control in circulation of means of transport in the areas affected by the disease;
- b) ensure compliance with the legal provisions related to collection and destruction in airport incinerators of catering waste derived from international air transports;
- c) ensure the awareness of population in airports, ports, railway and bus stations on the restrictive measures imposed by the sanitary veterinary and food safety authorities in relation with epidemiological situation and the means of reducing the risk to spread the disease.

## *4.2 Description and demarcation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented*

# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Describe the name and surface of the areas where the following activities are implemented (if administrative units are not used, describe the natural or artificial boundaries used to determine the geographical areas) :

- surveillance in holdings
- surveillance in wild boars/feral pigs
- vaccination in holdings and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination
- vaccination in wild boar/feral pigs and monitoring the efficacy of the vaccination

Add maps as necessary .

(max. 32000 chars) :

The programme is applied on the whole Romanian territory on domestic and wild swine populations taking into account the rearing system of domestic pigs.

## 4.3 Description of the measures of the programme

### 4.3.1 Notification of the disease

(max. 32000 chars) :

Is regulated by:

- a.) Directive 2001/89/EC transposed in national legislation by NSVFS Order No. 67/2012 concerning the animal health conditions to be respected in relation to the movement of live pigs on Romanian territory and for modification of certain veterinary rules;
- b.) Council Directive 82/894/EEC transposed in national legislation by NSVFS Order 77/2005 on the notification of animal diseases including subsequent amendments and additions.
- c.) The Order 79/2008 of President of NSVSA approving veterinary sanitary Norm on the internal notification of official declaration of certain communicable animals diseases, as well as the procedure of extinction of notifiable diseases, with subsequent amendments and additions.

### 4.3.2 Target animals and animal population

Describe

- The pig industry, type and number of farms
- Feral pigs-wild boar distribution in the country
- Target population
  - for surveillance and or vaccination in holdings
  - for surveillance and or vaccination in feral pigs/wild boar

(max. 32000 chars) :

According to official statistics, on the 31st of December 2014 in Romania there was a number of 4,241,705 domestic swines, from which:  
1,999,681 pigs in 362 industrial commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments,  
29,130 pigs in 1077 commercial pigs establishments type A, and  
2,212,894 pigs in 674,730 non-commercial pigs establishments (non-professional holdings, also known as backyards farms of rural population, where pigs are reared for self-consumption).

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

The number of game-funds is 2147 having a hunting area size of 219.884 square km in which there are 77523 wild boars. Typically, the density of feral pigs is under 1 individual per square km.

Surveillance: point 3. Description of the submitted programme  
Is not vaccination.

### *4.3.3 Identification of animals and registration of holding including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease*

(max. 32000 chars) :

The legal base

- Council Directive 2008/71/EC of 15 July 2008 on the identification and registration of pigs.
- Commission Decision 2000/678/EC laying down detailed rules for registration of holdings in national databases for porcine animals as foreseen by Council Directive 64/432/EEC.
- Order of the President of the NSVFSA no. 16 / 2010 for the approval of the sanitary veterinary Norm regarding the procedure on sanitary-veterinary registration and authorization of units and means of transport in the field of animal health and welfare.
- Order of the President of the NSVFSA no. 85 of October 6, 2008 for the approval of the sanitary veterinary Norm regarding the system for identification and registration of swine's.
- Order of the President of the NSVFSA no. 40 of April 29, 2010 for the approval of the sanitary veterinary Norm regarding the implementation of the identification and registration system for pigs, sheep, goats and bovines.

In case the owners of non-professional holdings require the identification of animals after the expiry of the legal term, they shall be sanctioned first of all by the paying of manoeuvre to the free practice veterinarian who is empowered to perform the activities of animals' identification, the cost being supported by the state budget-according to the provisions of art.7, par. (2, lett.c)) of the emergency Ordinance no. 23 of March, 24.2010 regarding the identification and registration of the swines, ovines, caprines and equidaem as well as for the modification and completion of some norms, with further modifications and completions: 'the cost of manoeuvre of identification and registration of swines, ovines and caprines that exceeded the maximum age limit provided in the legislation in force for the identification and registration shall be supported by their owner'.

In Romania, the non-compliance with the legal provisions on animals' identification and registration shall be sanctioned, in conformity with the provisions of Government Decision no.984/2005 regarding the settling and sanctioning of infringements of sanitary veterinary and food safety norms, with further modifications and completions, according to which, the infringements of sanitary veterinary norms shall be sanctioned.

In compliance with the hereinbefore listed legislation, the registration of pigs holdings and the identification of all pigs (swine) before leaving the origin holding is mandatory.

### *4.3.4 Rules of the movement of animals including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease*

(max. 32000 chars) :

In case of epidemiological peace, the movements of pigs is regulated by the Order of the President of the NSVFSA no. 67/2012 concerning the animal health conditions to be respected in relation to the movement of live pigs on Romanian territory.

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Order no. 45/2010 regarding the sanitary veterinary requirements for the operating of fairs of live animals was modified by Order no. 77/2015.

In case of suspicions and/or confirmation of classical swine fever, the provisions of Council Directive 2001/89/EC of 23 October 2001 on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever are applied

### 4.3.5 Tests used and sampling and testing schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

#### Describe

- The test used, when are to be used and in which animals
- Sampling schemes at holding level and at animal level and the criteria to include an animal or a holding in the sampling scheme
- Sampling scheme in wild populations

(max. 32000 chars):

The legal basis for animal testing is the Commission Decision 2002/106/EC, of 1 February 2002 approving a Diagnostic Manual establishing diagnostic procedures, sampling methods and criteria for evaluation of the laboratory tests for the confirmation of classical swine fever, transposed into national legislation by the Order of the President of SVFSA no. 66/2005.

The clinical examinations, the post-mortem examinations, sampling and virological and serological tests are performed in accordance with the Diagnostic Manual for classical swine fever, Chapter IV, V, VI, VII (Commission decision 2002/106/EC). The principle is to detect CSF with a confidence of at least 95%, and an estimated prevalence of the disease by 5%.

Because from 2007 to 2009 was carried out a vaccination programme, the serological surveillance has to take this situation into consideration. Therefore, the procedures regarding serological testing as are laid down in the diagnostic manual are applied solely to unvaccinated pigs.

As a general rule, in case of suspicion of classical swine fever, samples of the wild boar population is done according to the estimated number of animals and not according to the number of hunted animals.

### 4.3.6 Vaccines used and vaccination schemes including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

#### Describe

- Vaccines to be used in the programme
- In case of feral pigs, type of holdings to be vaccinated
- In case of feral pig-wild boar, bait density to be achieved in each area of the programme
- Sampling scheme and tests used to verify the efficacy of the vaccination

(max. 32000 chars):

It is not applied.

### 4.3.7 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the holdings involved.



## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

(max. 32000 chars) :

In the industrial commercial veterinary approved pigs establishments these are regulated by the Order of President of no. NSVFSA 63/2008 approving the Sanitary Veterinary Norms concerning the general bio-safety rules in pig holdings sanitary veterinary registered/approved. In accordance with this Order, the manager of the respective farm, depending on the holding type, is obligated to develop his/her own procedures, which will be sent to the competent veterinary authority, for getting the approval. These establishments are allowed to market live pigs on the national market to the authorized abattoirs or to the keepers of animals with non-professional holdings. The obligation to ensure the compliance with the general rules on biosecurity lies with economic operators, as legal persons, under the permanent supervision of the official veterinarian within CSVFSD. General rules on biosecurity for commercial pigs establishments type A, set out the necessity of these holdings to be sanitary veterinary registered and also to be registered at the Chamber of Commerce. Pigs reared in these establishments are allowed to be market as live pigs and can be moved to the authorized abattoirs. It is prohibited the marketing of pork products and by-products, directly from the holding.

### 4.3.8 Measures in case of a positive result including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

*A description is provided of the measures as regards positive animals and detailed referenece to the Union legislation provisions(slaughter, destination of carcasses, use or treatment of animal products, the destruction of all products which could transmit the disease or the treatment of such products to avoid any possible contamination, a procedure for the disinfection of infected holdings, the therapeutic or preventive treatment chosen, a procedure for the restocking with healthy animals of holdings which have been depopulated by slaughter and the creation of a surveillance zone around infected holding). A definition of a suspicion and of a confirmation should be provided, with detailed measures implemented in both situation and how the herd is requalified as free after a positive result.*

(max. 32000 chars) :

If the specific laboratory tests confirm the classical swine fever, the Communitarian legal provisions of Council Directive 2001/89/EC and Commission decision 2002/106/EC (transposed into national legislation by the Order of the President of the NSVFSA no. 66/2005 and the Order of the President of the NSVFSA no. 67/2005) are to be exactly applied. are applied European laws governed by, transposed into national law by SLAUGHTERING ANIMALS President Orders No. 66/2005 and no. 67/2005.

### 4.3.9 Compensation scheme for owners of slaughtered and killed animals

(max. 32000 chars) :

The measures and legislative provisions regarding the compensation of owners of slaughtered, killed, death animals, and also of collateral losses are covered by Governmental decision no. 1214, of October 7, 2009 concerning the methodology for the determination and payment of compensation that is adequate for animals' owners, killed or otherwise affected by the procedure of the liquidation of outbreaks of communicable animals diseases.

According to the provisions of art. 9 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 349/2005 the period for granting of compensations must not exceed 90 days, implying the cutting of eligible costs for reimbursement.

### 4.3.10 Control on the implementation of the programme and reporting including detailed reference to relevant Union legislation and its implementation in the Member State for this disease

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

(max. 32000 chars):

The control of the implementation of the programme shall be carried out by the General Directorate of Sanitary Veterinary and for Food Chain Safety within the Central veterinary authority (NSVFSA) and by CSVFSDs, on the national programme base, approved by the Order of President of NSVFSA.

At the NSVFSA and CSVFSDs level (central and counties veterinary authorities), there are persons responsible for classical swine fever, who verify the implementation the program and prepare reports. The Order of The ministry for waters, forests and fish no. 818/2015, according to art. 11, for the cooperation in the fulfillment of the programmes of surveillance, prevention, control and eradication of classical swine fever requires the speciality staff of the managers of cinegetic funds and of the administrations of protected areas the implementing of the obligations that incur to them for the cooperation with the county sanitary veterinary and food safety directorates, for the dispatch of samples from wild boars;

-At the level of General Directorate for Official Control, there have been drawn up SERVICE NOTES, with the subject 'the organizing of official controls for the assessment of the implementing way of the national programme for the monitoring, control and eradication of classical swine fever as well as of the way of marking and certifying of fresh meat, minced meat, prepared meat and of pork products or of those that contain pork meat, in conformity with the provisions of Commission Decision no. 2013/764/UE';

-For the audit mission in the field of PPC, included in The audit programme in 2015, in order to perform the checks on the spot, there shall be selected the counties that obtained unsatisfactory results in the implementing of PPC monitoring and control programme;

-Regarding the yearly report point 5.2.2., ANSVSA initiated and modified Order no.45/1010 in Order 77/2015 regarding the sanitary veterinary operation requirements of fairs of live animals with strict provisions regarding domestic swines, so that to avoid confusion on the movements of swines to fairs and from fairs to other holdings. In the new order there are also provided authorization rules in order to avoid ,unapproved and authorized registred markets'.

The acquiring of the status of free from classical swine fever territory of Romania represented the main objective of the monitoring and control programme, since 2007 (when it was declared the last outbreak of classical swine fever in Romania);

the several modifications (following the answer to the improved evolution in UE and in Romania of the epidemiological situation of classical swine fever) of Commission Decision (2008/855/EC) and of the provisions of Commission Decision (2013/764/UE) regarding the zoosanitary measures for the control of classical swine fever in some member states led to the opening of European market regarding the trade of fresh meat of meat products; the financial restrictions from 2010 represented an obstacle for the implementing of the monitoring and control programme 2010 and the first half of 2011;

the modification of the programmes in 2011 and 2012, on scientific basis, by the enforcement of the surveillance system in commercial holdings, of the backyards with domestic swines and wild boars, around the farms of live animals and in the border areas of Romania with the neighbouring countries led to the conclusion that on the Romanian territory there does not exist and it does not circulate the virus of classical swine fever (the main conclusion of the latest DG SANCO missions).

-These obstacles and constraints during the years regarding the implementing of the programme prevents Romania from reaching the main objective-the acquiring of territory with the status -'free from classical swine fever'

### 5. Benefits of the programme

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

*A description is provided of the benefits of the programme on the economical and animal health points of view.*

Describe

- progress expected compared to the situation of the disease in the previous years, in line with the objectives and expected results
- cost efficiency of the programme including management costs

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

- To be present the permission for free marketing of the Romanian live domestic pigs, pork and meat products from domestic pigs and wild boars on the European market and in third countries.

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### B. Targets

#### B.1 Disease surveillance in domestic pigs to be carried out

Targets for year: **2016**

Country	Region	Type of farms	Total number of farms	Number of farms to be sampled	Number of animals to be sampled	Expected number of farms with serologically positive result	Expected number of farms with active infection detected		
ROMANIA	RO	Commercial	360	360	26 638	2	1	<b>X</b>	
ROMANIA	RO	Backyard	657 464	41 070	119 713	10	2	<b>X</b>	
ROMANIA	RO	Comercial tip A and PFA	1 313	1 313	17 020	3	1	<b>X</b>	
Totals : 659 137				42743	163 371	15	4		
<b>Total number of animals to be sampled in MS</b>							<b>Add a new row</b>		
							163 371		

#### B.2 Disease surveillance in feral pigs/wild boar to be carried out

Targets for year: **2016**

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Country	Region	Estimation of the population	Method of estimation used	Species	Type surveillance	Number of animals to be tested	Expected animals positive
ROMANIA	RO	91 146	Numaratoare	wild boar	Active	24947	5
ROMANIA	RO	100	Numaratoare	wild boar	Passive	100	5
<b>Totals :</b>		91 246				25 047	10
<b>Total number of animals to be tested in MS</b>						<b>Add a new row</b>	
						25 047	

### B.3 Feral pigs/wild boar oral vaccination to be carried out

Targets for year: **2016**

Country	Region	Month	Product used	Number of baits to be delivered	Size of the area to be vaccinated in km <sup>2</sup>
ROMANIA	RO	1	Not applicable	0	0
<b>Totals :</b>				0	
					<b>Add a new row</b>
<b>Total vaccine and bait for wild animals in MS</b>					0
<b>Total vaccine and bait for wild animals in neighbouring third countries</b>					0

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### B.4 Stratified data on diagnostic test and results

Targets for year: **2016**

Country	Region	Animal population	Laboratory tests used	Type of sample	Number of animals to be tested	Number of tests to be carried out	Expected number of positive results	Comments		
ROMANIA	RO	Domestic pigs	ELISA ab	Sera	146 470	146470	50	No coment	<b>X</b>	
ROMANIA	RO	Domestic pigs	PCR	Blood,Tissue	16 901	16901	10	No coment	<b>X</b>	
ROMANIA	RO	Domestic pigs	VN	Blood,Tissue	60	60	60	To BD, BVD	<b>X</b>	
ROMANIA	RO	Feral pigs	ELISA ab	Sera,Blood	22 000	22000	10	No coment	<b>X</b>	
ROMANIA	RO	Feral pigs	FAT	Tissue	24 947	24947	5	No coment	<b>X</b>	
ROMANIA	RO	Feral pigs	PCR	Sera,Blood,Tissue	20 000	20000	5	No coment	<b>X</b>	
ROMANIA	RO	Feral pigs	VN	Sera,Blood,Tissue	20	20	20	To BD, BVD	<b>X</b>	
<b>Totals :</b>					230 398	230 398	160			
<b>Add a new row</b>										
					<b>Total tests ELISA in MS</b>					
					168 470					
					<b>Total tests PCR in MS</b>					
					36 901					
					<b>Total tests Virus isolation/virological test in MS</b>					
					25 027					



Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

<b>Total tests (Other) in MS</b>	0
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# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## C. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme

### C.1 Costs of the planned activities for year: **2016**

The blocks are repeated multiple times in case of first year submission of multiple program.

To facilitate the handling of your cost data, you are kindly requested to:

1. Fill-in the text fields IN ENGLISH
2. Limit as much as possible the entries to the pre-loaded options where available.
3. If you need to further specify a pre-loaded option, please keep the pre-loaded text and add your clarification to it in the same box.

1. Testing							
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100% / Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested	
Sampling	Domestic animals	Individual animal	163 371	0.55	89854,05	yes	<b>X</b>
Sampling	Wild animals	Individual animal	25 047	7	175 329	yes	<b>X</b>
Tests	ELISA	Individual or pooled sample test	168 470	3.38	569 428,6	yes	<b>X</b>
Tests	PCR	Individual or pooled sample test	36 901	19.01	701 488,01	yes	<b>X</b>
Tests	Virus isolation/virological test	Individual or pooled sample test	25 027	24.95	624 423,65	yes	<b>X</b>



## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost at 100%/ Ceiling in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>5. Slaughtering/culling costs</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Slaughtering/culling costs	Slaughtering cost	Animal	0	0	0	no
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
<b>6. Other costs</b>						
Cost related to	Specification	Unit	Number of units	Unitary cost in EUR	Total amount in EUR	Union funding requested
Not applicable	Not applicable	0	0	0	0	no
					<b>Add a new row</b>	
	<b>Total</b>				2 160 523,31 €	
	<b>Total</b>				2 160 523,31 €	
	<b>Total</b>				2 160 523,31 €	



# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## C.2. Financial informaton

### 1. Identification of the implementing entities - financial circuits/flows

Identify and describe the entities which will be in charge of implementing the eligible measures planned in this programme which costs will constitute the reimbursement/payment claim to the EU. Describe the financial flows/circuits followed.

Each of the following paragraphs (from a to e) shall be filled out if EU cofinancing is requested for the related measure.

a) Implementing entities - **sampling**: who perform the official sampling? Who pays?

(e.g. authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services (state budget); sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget))

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

authorised private vets perform the sampling and are paid by the regional veterinary services sampling equipment is provided by the private laboratory testing the samples which includes the price in the invoice which is paid by the local state veterinary services (state budget)

b) Implementing entities - **testing**: who performs the testing of the official samples? Who pays?

(e.g. regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget)



## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

regional public laboratories perform the testing of official samples and costs related to this testing are entirely paid by the state budget

c) Implementing entities - **compensation**: who performs the compensation? Who pays? (e.g. compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services, or compensation is paid by an insurance fund fed by compulsory farmers contribution)

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

compensation is paid by the central level of the state veterinary services

d) Implementing entities - **vaccination**: who provides the vaccine and who performs the vaccination? Who pays the vaccine? Who pays the vaccinator? (e.g. farmers buy their vaccine to the private vets, send the paid invoices to the local state veterinary services which reimburse the farmers of the full amount and the vaccinator is paid by the regional state veterinary services)

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Not applicable

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

e) Implementing entities - **other essential measures**: who implement this measure? Who provide the equipment/service? Who pays?

*(max. 32000 chars) :*

Not applicable

### 2 Co-financing rate (see provisions of applicable Work Programme)

The maximum co-financing rate is in general fixed at 50%. However based on provisions of Article 5.2 and 5.3 of the Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, we request that the co-financing rate for the reimbursement of the eligible costs would be increased:

Up to 75% for the measures detailed below

Up to 100% for the measures detailed below

## Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

### 3. Source of funding of eligible measures

All eligible measures for which cofinancing is requested and reimbursement will be claimed are financed by public funds.

yes

no

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# Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring

## Attachments

### IMPORTANT :

- 1) The more files you attach, the longer it takes to upload them .
- 2) This attachment files should have one of the format listed here : .jpg, .jpeg, .tiff, .tif, .xls, .doc, .docx, .ppt, .pptx, .bmp, .png, .pdf.
- 3) The total file size of the attached files should not exceed 2.500Kb (+- 2.5 Mb). You will receive a message while attaching when you try to load too much.
- 4) IT CAN TAKE **SEVERAL MINUTES TO UPLOAD ALL THE ATTACHED FILES**. Don't interrupt the uploading by closing the pdf and wait until you have received a Submission Number!
- 5) Only use letters from a-z and numbers from 1-10 in the attachment names, otherwise the submission of the data will not work.

## List of all attachments

	Attachment name	File will be saved as (only a-z and 0-9 and -_ ) :	File size
	Supraveghere PPC 2016.xls	SupravegherePPC2016.xls	70 kb
		Total size of attachments :	70 kb

Standard requirements for the submission of programme for eradication, control and monitoring